

NO LETTER, SAYS FRIEND

Washington Chum Denies Hearing from Miss Arnold's Sister.

KNOWS NOTHING OF CASE

Miss Bates Has Had Word from Missing Girl Since College Days, but Not Recently.

(From The Tribune Bureau.)

Washington, Feb. 16.—Washington was much interested to-night by a report that Miss Theodore Bates, of this city, had received a letter from Miss Dorothy Arnold's sister in New York, saying that the girl, sister in New York, was alive and had been seen on December 12, was alive and "all right."

In the Knickerbocker to-night Miss Bates said she had received no communication whatever from either Dorothy Arnold or her sister. In fact, she said, she did not know that the missing girl had a sister.

Miss Bates said that she had been a schoolmate of Dorothy Arnold in 1893 at Bryn Mawr, that they were in the same class at that institution and were intimate friends. They had remained friends since leaving school, and had often written to each other. Further than that, however, she said she could not go.

Miss Bates said she was reluctant to discuss the Arnold case. "You must excuse me from speaking of Dorothy," she said. "But perhaps you have received a letter from Miss Dorothy Arnold's sister?" she was asked.

"Indeed, I have not," was the reply. "The only Miss Arnold I ever knew was Dorothy. I knew her at school. I heard from her after she left, but I did not know that she had a sister. If she has one she certainly was not a schoolmate of mine at Bryn Mawr."

"Of course, we are awfully sorry for all of them, and are interested in all that is said about Dorothy's disappearance. But I know nothing in the world about where she is, or what she did. I wish I could tell her something about her."

"Can you understand why you have been mentioned in this case?" was asked. "I certainly cannot," Miss Bates replied. "I have been mentioned in one or two newspapers, but why, I do not know. I can only say again that I know nothing at all about the matter, and any reports which have got out that I do are mistakes."

Miss Bates lives with an older sister, Miss Josephine Russell Bates, at the Knickerbocker, an apartment house, in the fashionable part of Washington. She knew Miss Arnold during only one year of her school days at Bryn Mawr. She did not intimate that she had been particularly intimate friends with her, although they had kept up their acquaintance during the last five years.

GIRL HELD IN OMAHA

Said to Look Like Miss Arnold—Dazed, and Maintains Silence.

(By Telegram to The Tribune.)

Omaha, Feb. 16.—A girl bearing a marked resemblance to Miss Dorothy Arnold, of New York, as the missing girl is described, was placed in the Associated Charities home here yesterday by charity officials and an investigation has been begun to see if she is the girl so long sought. Those who have compared the girl with pictures of Miss Arnold say they are one and the same.

The girl refuses to say anything about herself, and will answer no questions. She is well dressed, but has no money nor any jewelry. She was found several nights ago, sitting on the steps of the postoffice building. She stayed there, saying that an officer took her in charge and sent her to the charity institution. She seems particularly dazed, but altogether sane.

When asked, "Do you know George Griscom?" she looked interested for a moment, and then dropped her head and refused to answer.

TIRED OF PUBLICITY

"How Can We Stop It?" Asks One of Arnold Family's Lawyers.

"How can we stop publicity?" asked George D. Armstrong, one of the lawyers for the family of Miss Dorothy H. C. Arnold, yesterday. "Is there anything we can do to stop publicity?"

George D. Armstrong, of No. 40 Wall street, in charge of the search for the girl, has no hope in the daily crop of fresh news. John W. Arnold, her brother, says he has heard of her for the first time in a long time.

It was reported yesterday that Miss Arnold wrote some time ago to Miss Theodore Bates, a Bryn Mawr friend of Miss Dorothy's at Washington. "My dear, don't worry any more about Dorothy. Don't talk to reporters, whatever you do, and don't talk to any one else about her. Everything is all right, so there is no need for you to worry," John W. Arnold said the story was false.

John W. Arnold denied yesterday that Miss Dorothy had pawned jewelry in Boston last September and obtained thereby \$10,000.

It is known that one of the Arnold lawyers went to Boston several weeks ago and located the jewelry as having been the property of Miss Arnold, and the books of the collateral loan company, in Boylston street, show that she made the pledge in person.

There is today far greater mystery in this case than there ever was in the Charles Ross affair," said Mr. Armstrong yesterday. "We are in the dark."

A few stray clues pointing to possible help were placed in the hands of Police Inspector Russell by the Arnold family last night. From Atlantic City came reports of the continued confinement of the forty-two-

year-old son of George S. Griscom, of Pittsburgh. Both Griscoms are more or less ill from the confinement. Roger O'Mara, the detective, had a three-hour conference with young Griscom yesterday, but would say nothing more than that he was getting "the boy's story." O'Mara thought, perhaps, by next Monday he might make a statement.

HOUSES ON DRIVE SLICED

Two Cut to Building Line—More Time for Others.

The Park Department has shaved off to the building line the fronts of Nos. 102 and 104 Riverside Drive, two of a number of houses in the same block, beginning at 82d street, which have, according to Park Commissioner Stover, extended beyond the building line.

The owners of the other houses have received an extension of time by the Supreme Court in which to have the work done. Commissioner Stover said yesterday that the order set May 25 as the time limit. The two houses already altered were not occupied by their owners at the time.

The order to remove the projections was given by the Supreme Court last fall. On representations of the owners of four of them that it would cause great hardship to change the house fronts in the winter months the extension was granted.

BERKSHIRE STILL RAIDED

Trail to Massachusetts 'Moonshine' Plant Started Here.

Springfield, Mass., Feb. 16.—A complete "moonshine" plant in the Southern Berkshire Hills was raided by revenue officers last night, and to-day two men were brought before United States Commissioner Rice, in this city, to plead to a formidable complaint charging them with having in their possession and operating a still without being registered. The prisoners, Nathan S. Kaiman and Abraham Kravitz, formerly of New York, each aged about forty and natives of Russia, entered pleas of not guilty. The still was located in the old Berkshire inn, a former summer hotel in West Otis.

It is understood that the investigation into the alleged illicit distilling began in New York, where large quantities of "kosher" brandy were found in certain sections of the city where there are large colonies of Russian Hebrews. This "kosher" brandy was shipped into New York in copper cases which were marked "maple sugar."

SUICIDE OF MARBLE

Naval Board of Inquest Assigns No Cause.

Washington, Feb. 16.—Press dispatches to the effect that Commander Frank Marble committed suicide at the Naval War College at Newport, R. I., on Monday night, were confirmed by the report of the board of inquest which was received by the Navy Department to-day. The board found that the officer shot himself, but was unable to assign any cause. The only evidence bearing on this phase of the matter was the testimony of his wife that he seemed tired the last time she saw him alive.

Commander Marble left his quarters last Monday night, the board found, going to the offices of the college, where he was discovered at 7:30 o'clock the following morning, with a bullet in his head. He was taken to the hospital, and died shortly afterward.

The news caused surprise and sorrow in naval circles here, where Commander Marble was popular and regarded as an efficient officer. He was generally bright and cheerful in disposition and not given to moroseness. It is believed in official quarters that he took his life in a moment of temporary aberration.

Newport, R. I., Feb. 16.—Full naval honors will attend the burial of Commander Marble to-morrow morning. Services, which Chaplain Thompson will officiate, will be held at the War College at 10 a. m., and the burial will be in St. Mary's Cemetery, Portsmouth, R. I. The body will be escorted by a company of infantry and naval officers will act as pallbearers.

SEAMEN STRIKE ABOUT MAY 23

Vessels Flying British Flag Alone To Be Affected—Stirring Up Sentiment.

The announcement was made yesterday by Matthew Terrie, secretary for New York of the Sailors' and Firemen's Union of Great Britain, that he had just been notified by J. Havelock Wilson, M. P., president of the organization, that a strike of the seamen on the union vessel, the English flag, which the union voted to call, will take place on or about May 23. As soon as the strike order goes out, he said, all the vessels which are at sea will be notified by wireless, so that the men can join the strike as soon as the vessels reach their home ports.

Mr. Terrie said that up to the day the strike goes into effect meetings of sailors, marine firemen and others will be held every week in this city to stir up sentiment for the strike. These meetings will be addressed by both the representatives of the International Seamen's Union of America and of the English union.

As to the members of the American union joining in the strike, it was learned that the English union cannot order a strike of the American seamen. If the American union is to strike it will be by a vote of its own members.

SON'S REQUEST TOO LARGE

Mother of Representative Langdon Seeks to Break His Aunt's Will.

Cincinnati, Feb. 16.—Suit was filed to-day by Mrs. Mary J. Langdon, mother of Representative Lawrence K. Langdon, the Republican leader on the floor of the Ohio House of Representatives, to break the will of her aunt, Mrs. Helen K. Smith, in the will Langdon received almost all of her aunt's estate, or \$125,000 in gift and securities. His mother says in her papers that Mrs. Smith was incapable of making a proper bequest of her estate and that her other son, William Langdon, should have received part of the money.

Victor Heintz, an attorney, says that if the will is broken all the money will go to Mrs. Langdon, and that she will then divide it between her two sons.

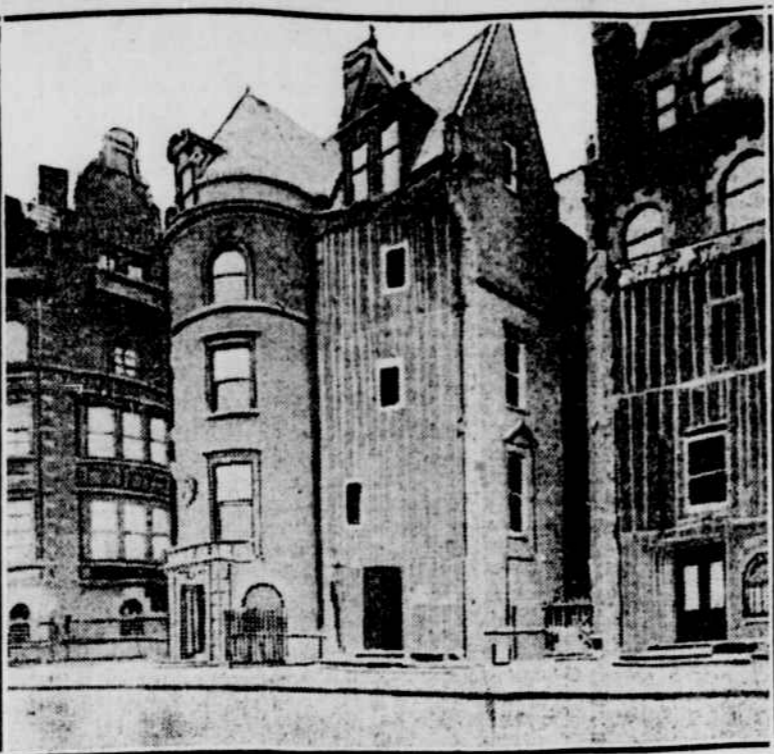
At Summit, N. J., at the time of her death, in her will she left \$5,000 to the Tabernacle Church, Eighth avenue, New York City, and \$5,000 to St. Teresa's Catholic Church in Summit, N. J. She ordered that \$10,000 be paid immediately to Lawrence K. Langdon, and that he get the remainder of her estate from year to year. He and his mother were named executors.

The New York to be renamed. Washington, Feb. 16.—The cruiser New York will be renamed the Saratoga instead of the Manhattan. The change was due to the fact that the law provides that second class vessels shall be named after cities or rivers. The cruiser loses the name New York because one of the battleships authorized at the last session of Congress will be named in honor of the Empire state.

FINES QUEENS GRAFTER \$100.

A fine of \$100 or thirty days in jail was imposed on Robert Keuchner, one of the convicted Queens grafters, by Justice Crane in the Queens County Supreme Court, Long Island City, yesterday.

Keuchner was convicted of grand larceny in taking a fee of \$36 for the inspection of a sewer which had been completed before he received an appointment as an inspector. The fine was paid by his brother, John Keuchner, of Rockaway Beach.



RIVERSIDE DRIVE HOUSES.

After the fronts were shaved off to building line by Park Commissioner Stover. Others to suffer same fate.

POUNCES ON FOELKER

Continued from first page.

parsed Hildebrand's business would be the next question.

The witness answered "no" before Mr. Nott could interpose an objection. Mr. Nott then conceded that the bill died in committee. A verified copy of the bill showed that five members of the Assembly did not vote on the measure. Foelker said that he was one of the five. It had been amended so as to exclude the Borough of Brooklyn.

Confronted with a \$250 Check.

The witness recalled that he met Hildebrand during the fall of 1906, when Hildebrand was running for state Senator. Robert A. Sharkey, then Naval Officer of the Port and a district leader, introduced him to Hildebrand, he said.

"When you saw Hildebrand when you were a candidate for the Senate did you talk about this bill?" asked the defendant's counsel.

"I may have talked about it," said the witness.

"Did you get any money from him?" Foelker was asked.

"No, I got a check, but not from Mr. Hildebrand," was the reply.

"Did you ever ask Mr. Hildebrand for money?" Foelker asked.

"I most certainly did not," was the emphatic reply.

"You never rendered him any service except that he asked you to vote against the bill?" the witness was asked.

"No; nothing more," Foelker replied.

Mr. Steuer handed the witness a check for \$250 drawn on the New Amsterdam Bank to Hildebrand's order by himself with the indorsement on the back, "O. G. Foelker." The witness identified the indorsement as his writing. Foelker said he did not get the check from Hildebrand, but from Sharkey.

"I got the check from Robert A. Sharkey, who gave it to me, saying that it came from his friend Hildebrand as a campaign contribution," said the witness.

"It came like other contributions during my senatorial campaign."

"Isn't it a fact that you went to Sharkey and said that his friend Hildebrand should 'come across'?" asked Steuer.

"Not a bit of it," replied Foelker.

The witness said that he turned the check over to Alfred T. Hobbey, who was an executive member of the organization with Sharkey. Foelker said that Hobbey was in need of money at the time, and he gave the check to him for campaign expenses. It appeared that the check was not cashed until December 3, although Foelker had received it on October 31. The witness said that the letter accompanying the check from Sharkey would explain why it had been held up. He promised to produce the letter in court to-day.

"Didn't Hildebrand refuse to part with the check unless it bore your indorsement?" asked Steuer.

"That is an absolute falsehood," Foelker answered with some heat.

Counsel for the defense dropped the check matter and produced registration books of 1904 to corroborate what the defense had brought out earlier, that when Foelker registered that year he failed to state that for three months, from January to the latter part of March, he had lived in Rosinsky's house in Rutgers street, where he said he was being coached for the Regents' examinations. Referring to the time he first voted, which the witness said he thought was in 1896, counsel tried to show that Foelker voted before he became of age, and that he did so, moreover, without ever qualifying as a citizen. Foelker had testified that he was born in 1875.

Mr. Steuer made little progress in that direction, as most of the objections to his questions by the Assistant District Attorney were sustained by the court. The defendant's counsel did not get down to the alleged attempt at bribery until shortly before court adjourned for the day. He asked the witness to repeat the incidents on board the train, and his conversations with Gardner at that time, to which he had testified on direct examination by Mr. Nott.

Foelker went over the story in a deliberate manner, while Gardner sat at the lawyers' table and smiled at the witness sarcastically. Gardner and his wife, the former show girl, who sat near him, followed the testimony intently and occasionally exchanged glances. The courtroom was crowded and deep interest was shown as the witness told his story of the alleged bribe.

"I was coming from Albany with my secretary, John Grayner, on a Pullman car on the Thursday of the week prior to the time when the Hart-Agnew bill came up for action, which resulted in a tie vote. Jacob Ellipier, an associate of Gardner in the law practice, whom I had never met, came to me and said that Gardner wanted to see me. Ellipier directed me to the compartment where Gardner was, but did not follow me in. When I entered Gardner said 'Sit down, Otto,' and then he got up and closed the door.

Says Gardner Offered Him \$12,000.

"We need your vote against the race-track bill," he said, 'if you will vote against it I will make it worth your while. In fact, I will treat you better than the others. You being a friend of mine, I will give you \$12,000, \$2,000

more than the others are getting. I will give you \$2,000 down and \$3,000 after the vote is taken, and the balance after Governor Hughes calls a special session of the Legislature."

"I told him I couldn't do it, as I believed in the bill," the witness continued, "and because my constituents were for it, and also on account of my oath of office. He said that I was foolish; that the agitation would blow over, and that I might as well make all the money I could, or words to that effect. He also said he would help me at election time if I would vote against it."

In answer to Mr. Nott's questions, Foelker said that was the only time he talked about the bill with Gardner.

In opening for the people Mr. Nott explained the law of bribery, and said that the offer of money to a public officer, even though rejected, constituted a bribe under the law. He said he would show where similar attempts had been made by the defendant to bribe Foelker in regard to the same bill; that the defendant got a man named Maxwell to get Floyd Adams, a clerk in the Gates avenue police court, Brooklyn, to go to Foelker and attempt to bribe him for the same object.

Mr. Nott retold the story of Robert H. Elder, Assistant District Attorney of Kings County, who testified before the legislative investigating committee that Gardner told him he went to Albany in company with Charles H. Hyde, City Chamberlain, to disburse a \$500,000 bribe fund.

Hyde's Lawyer Watches Trial.

Steven Baldwin, Mr. Hyde's counsel, sat through the sessions of the trial yesterday.

Mr. Nott said he would show that Gardner called on a Mr. Hall in Wilkes-Barre, Penn., where Gardner was arrested, and told Hall that he wanted to get away from New York, and that certain legislators wanted him to go abroad, but he was waiting a decree of divorce and wanted to marry again. Mr. Nott said he would show that the defendant told Hall that he went to Albany with two hundred \$1,000 bills, and how the vote went, and of the theatrical arrival of Senator Foelker to vote for the bill. Mr. Nott added that Gardner also told Hall that Foelker accepted a bribe after refusing the one he offered him. Hall and Gardner were both bond salesmen for the same real estate developing company at that time.

"I cannot imagine a greater service a jury could do to this country," said the District Attorney, "if a good case is made, than to put the brand on a deed of this kind and show that although sometimes it is safe there are times when it is not safe."

The prosecution expects to call Mr. Elder and other witnesses to-day if Mr. Steuer finishes his cross-examination of Congressman Foelker in time.

SCARLET FEVER AT ISLAND

Blind Boy Stricken While Detained—Little Girl Dies.

Otto Bertram, a blind boy, who was born in Milwaukee four years ago, was removed from Ellis Island yesterday to Hoffman Island suffering from scarlet fever. His condition is serious. His parents declare that he would not have contracted the disease had he not been detained at Ellis Island longer than was necessary.

The boy's father, John Bertram, came to this country six years ago, accompanied by his wife and their son, William, who is now nine years old. They settled in Milwaukee, where Otto was born. After Otto's birth he contracted measles, the aftermath of the disease being blindness.

Thinking that treatment abroad would help restore the child's sight, the father and mother took Otto and his elder brother to Berlin about six months ago. The entire family returned two weeks ago, but all were detained by the immigration officials because the parents could not produce the birth certificate of Otto. They wrote to Milwaukee for a certificate, but found that none had been filed there. During his detention at the island the blind child contracted scarlet fever.

A contraction of scarlet fever due to the five-year-old daughter of Mrs. Ludmilla Peretz, of Bremen, who came here with her child to join her husband. Unable to find a trace of him, Mrs. Peretz was detained at the island and ordered deported with her child. While detained at the island the child was stricken with the disease and died yesterday at Hoffman Island.

DR. PIRKNER TO INSANE ASYLUM

Physician Accused by His Wife Grows Violent in Jersey Prison.

(By Telegram to The Tribune.) Hackensack, N. J., Feb. 16.—Dr. E. H. Felix Pirkner, who conducted a private sanatorium for women, at No. 35 West 29th street, New York, and who was arrested at the instance of his wife at their country home at Haworth, was taken to the Morris Plains Insane Asylum this afternoon. Pirkner was recently indicted by the Bergen County Grand Jury, the chief witness against him being his "affinity," Miss Glen Wilby, who said she was the doctor's common law wife, and who was arrested with Pirkner. The accused physician at first defiantly pleaded not guilty, but later admitted his guilt.

He was to be sentenced yesterday, but his conduct was such that Dr. Hallett of Hackensack, and Dr. Lansing of Tenafly, were called in. They declared him a victim of paranoia. During the night Dr. Pirkner barricaded himself in the detention room where he was kept, and the constables had to break in the door to-day to get him. Leather gloves were put on him to prevent a struggle. Dr. Pirkner was in a sanatorium a few weeks before his arrest. Miss Wilby has been sent to her home.

HOUSE DEMOCRATS SNAP

Continued from first page.

rate of travel was not abnormal, for when the party had again reached land and man and beast had been thoroughly rested and spurred back to the ship, covering over one hundred miles of ground in "two sleeps," or nearly as much distance as made by him in seven days from April 1 to April 6, 1907.

Mr. Graham, of Illinois, spoke on the Ballinger-Pinchot investigation. He declared that Mr. Ballinger had been caught "red handed" dealing with the "special interests," but despite all that was shown in the investigation he was allowed to remain in President Taft's Cabinet. Mr. Graham was a member of the investigating committee.

The House adjourned at 10 p. m., with the naval bill and the Peary reward still under consideration.

Won't Raise Secretary's Salary.

Virtual notice was given to the House to-day that if the appropriation bills are to be disposed of before March 4 night sessions must be frequent and the House must meet early in the forenoon. Otherwise, Mr. Mann and Mr. Tawney suggested, many of the large appropriation bills must be rushed through under suspension of the rules. There are six appropriation bills and twelve conference reports yet to be approved by the House.

Mr. Tawney's warning was given because the House consumed nearly all the afternoon debating the few items of disagreement in the legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill. The bill was finally sent back to conference, the House insisting that it would not increase the salary of the President's secretary. Similar action was taken with reference to an increase of \$1,000 a year for the official stenographers of the House, inserted by the Senate.

Representatives Fitzgerald, Rainey, Cox and Clayton, all Democrats, led the opposition to the increase for the secretary to the President, declaring that men like Lamont, Cortelyou and Loeb had served for \$5,000 and \$6,000 a year.

Representative Gillett pleaded for a salary commensurate with the dignity of the office, in order that older and more experienced men might be retained in this confidential capacity.

"You would have us pay \$4,000 for added dignity, would you?" observed Mr. Clayton. "This position is no more dignified than that of a circuit judge, a Senator or a Representative, and they do not get \$10,000 salaries."

Mr. Fitzgerald suggested that the Assistant Secretaries of State and of the Treasury receive only \$5,000 and their responsibilities are as great as those of a secretary to the President.

Rainey Suggests a Prizefighter.

Mr. Rainey said he knew of no duties the secretary had to perform that could not be performed with equal tact by Speaker Cannon's negro messenger. He asserted that some pugilist like "Jack" Johnson or John L. Sullivan might perform some of the duties of the office.

"It is not so long ago that at the order of one of these secretaries an old lady was carried screaming through the White House grounds," he said. "If a \$6,000 secretary would do a thing like that, in the name of God what would a \$10,000 secretary do?"

Mr. Olmsted, of Pennsylvania, took Mr. Rainey to task. "If the gentleman from Illinois considers his course either intelligent or dignified, I am willing that he should have a monopoly of that kind of argument," he said. "If he thinks a prizefighter or a messenger could do the work of a secretary to the President, I don't care to argue with him."

"The gentleman was perhaps expressing a hope as to what might occur under the next administration," suggested Mr. Mann.

"Then the gentleman admits that we will have a Democratic President," said Mr. Hefflin, of Alabama.

"Have you any knowledge as to what lame duck is going to get this job?" asked Mr. Clayton.

"I have not," replied Mr. Olmsted, "but I do know that as a result of the coming resignation of the very courteous gentleman now holding the office the President is in great difficulty to secure a man to fill the place at the present salary."

The military appropriation bill went back to conference because the House refused to concur in the Senate amendment authorizing the detachment of 612 army officers to train the national guard of the country. Mr. Hull, as a compromise, suggested 400 and Mr. Hay, of Virginia, proposed only 200. The Hay amendment finally carried, following the assertion of various Democrats that "it is proposed merely to afford four hundred soft snaps for army favorites, who will not train the national guard, but who will receive soft berths elsewhere."

HARLEM BUSINESS MEN DINE

Second Annual Gathering of the Board of Commerce.

The second annual dinner of the Harlem Board of Commerce was held at the Hotel Marie Antoinette Broadway and 86th street, last evening. About seventy-five men and women attended. Speeches followed the dinner. Charles A. Biandry took as his subject "The Harlem Board of Commerce"; Judge Charles F. Moore, "Dollars and Sense," and the Rev. Dr. J. Herman Randall, "The Function of the Modern Business Man."

Adelbert S. Nichols, president of the organization, presided. Other officials of the board present were J. M. Horton, John A. Wilbur, Thomas P. Fowler, Charles B. Anderson, Thomas C. Edmonds, A. Riesenber and A. F. Shaw.

ALUMNI OF ST. JOHN'S DINE.

At the dinner of the alumni and former students of St. John's School, Ossining, formerly Churchill's Military Academy, of Sing Sing, held last night at Sherry's, more than ninety men were present. Speeches were made by the Rev. A. R. Mansfield, of the Seamen's Mission; Professor Nagel, for many years instructor of languages at the school; Colonel H. C. Stevenson, Gibson, Tusconan Fish, Theodore Moore and others. Among those present were George M. Allen, C. Ledyard Blair, Stephen H. Brown, Willard B. Brown, Henry Burden, Lanman Crosby, Richard Dana, John R. Drexel, Irving R. Fisher, Gerald H. Gray, Bernard G. Gunther, L. Cruger Hassell, R. Townsend McKeever, A. K. Mackay, Philip Rhineland, Isaac R. Robinson, S. M. Roosevelt, Schuyler Schieffelin, Sidney J. Smith, Whitney Wagon, H. C. Will, Thomas Williams, Major William C. Wright, A. Murray Young, Arthur Coppell and J. Augustine Smith.

ELKS HONOR AUGUST HERRMANN.

Boston, Feb. 16.—After they had given him a silver "high ball" service, six hundred Elks of Boston Lodge No. 10 gave a dinner for August Herrmann, Grand Exalted Ruler, of Cincinnati, in Panell Hall to-night. Speeches were made by Lieutenant Governor Louis A. Prothingham, Mayor John F. Fitzgerald and President Allen T. Treadway of the Massachusetts Senate. The 11 o'clock toast was given by James R. Nichols, Past Exalted Ruler, of Springfield.

FUN FOR WILLIAMS ALUMNI

Garfield Brothers in Merry Mood, but Dinner Wasn't All Jest.

Members of the Williams Alumni Association met at dinner last night at Deimonico's and jollied one another and President Garfield of the university and were jollied in turn by Dr. Garfield. It happened that ex-Secretary James R. Garfield, a brother of President Garfield and also an alumnus of Williams, was in the room, and he took his turn at poking a little fun at his older brother.

George W. Perkins undertook to be a bit serious on the subject of co-operation, which he offered as a panacea for the ills of the body politic, after the Rev. John S. Zelle, president of the New York Williams men, had made a strong bid for a gift for the university from Mr. Perkins. Mr. Perkins, however, did not rise to the bait held out so persuasively, unless it could be that co-operation among the alumni was his remedy for the ills of the exchequer.

William G. McAdoo, who was described by Mr. Zelle as presenting the appearance of a professor of New Testament Greek instead of that of a bloated corporation president, got a hearty round of applause for a racy reciprocity proposal was one act of Mr. Taft's administration that could receive the unqualified indorsement of every citizen of the country without regard to party affiliations.

After James R. Garfield had handed his little joke to his brother he enunciated his well known views on the duty of the people to uplift the masses and strive against special privileges. And this was the general tenor of all the speeches when they turned from the cheerfully frivolous to the serious. Even the Rev. Howard C. Robbins, a graduate of Yale, took time enough from his bailing of Harvard to voice a few sentiments in favor of the Ten Commandments.

Justice Alfred R. Page, of the Supreme Court, and Governor Wilson of Kentucky offered several members of the senior class of Williams, who sat at a table in the corner of the room as guests of the alumni. They were heard to say that placards would be posted for the benefit of the faculty on their return to Williams-town.

GOVERNOR DIX SENDS REGRETS

Letter Read at Dinner of Paper and Pulp Association.

The thirty-fourth annual dinner of the American Paper and Pulp Association, at the Waldorf-Astoria last night, was marked by the absence of Governor Dix, a member of the association, who was to have delivered the principal speech of the evening. The Governor sent his regrets in a letter read by the president, Arthur C. Hastings, read by the president, Arthur C. Hastings, in which he addressed the members of the association as the natural conservators of American trees and forests, whose work for their protection was worthy of the emulation of all citizens. He added that, in trying to administer the government of the state on purely business lines, he was stimulated and encouraged by the co-operation of such men as the association contained.

Frank R. Shattuck, of Philadelphia, spoke on the dangers of criticizing the law. Dr. M. W. Stryker, of Hamilton College, warned the company against embarking upon socialism, and Ned Brown, leader of the "Wobblies," explained his contempt